









**Intimation.**  
**WM. POWELL,**  
**LIMITED.**

"ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS"  
Des Vaux Road.

**NOW  
SHOWING**

**SMART  
UP-TO-DATE  
MILLINERY**

At  
Moderate Prices.

**ALL KINDS  
OF  
HEADGEAR**

made to order.

**DRESS-  
MAKING.**

**PERFECT  
STYLE, CUT  
AND FIT  
GUARANTEED.**

**THE VERY BEST  
WORK ONLY  
AT  
MODERATE  
CHARGES.**

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,**  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

## Intimations.

**A BILLY RATING.**  
"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish, this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that almost everybody abhors it, and many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world, and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilising and redeeming it however has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

**WANTON'S PREPARATION**  
the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Mah and Wild Cherry, creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Weakness, Loss of Flesh, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Affections, Thinness and Slow Development in the young, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint or fail. One bottle convinces. Sold by all chemists.

## NOTICE.

**THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED,** beg to notify the Public that in addition to the recent **REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS TO \$3.0 PER THOUSAND** Cubic Feet, they now offer the following **FAVOURABLE TERMS TO INTERESTED CONSUMERS**:

1. **SERVICES** up to 50 feet in length will be laid **FREE**.
2. **NO CHARGE** will be made for **METER-FIXING**.

**THESE CONCESSIONS** will only apply to houses in which the work of fitting internal pipes is carried out by the Gas Company.

**ESTIMATES** for any kind of Gas-fitting will be supplied **WITHOUT COST** to intending or existing customers.

The Company Hire or Sell all kinds of Gas Fittings whether for Heating, Cooking or Lighting, and **INVITE INSPECTION** of their Stock at their **NEW SHOW ROOMS** at **WEST POINT**.

**GEORGE CURRY,**  
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1905. [65]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned** have received instructions to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION,**

**TO-MORROW,**

the 13th September, 1905, at 10 A.M., at

**H. M. NAVAL YARD,**

**SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING,**

**OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED**

**STORES,**

Comprising:

**BOAT ENGINES and BOILERS, OLD**

**CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE,**

**STEEL WIRE HAWSERS, BRASS COPPER,**

**IRON, MANGANESE, BRONZE,**

**PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE,**

**BLANKETS, PROVISIONS, IMPLEMENTS,**

**CLOTHING MATERIALS, CASK STAVES,**

**1,000 HAT RIBBONS, (labeled "SPARROWHAWK," "HUNTER," "TWEED").**

Catalogues will be issued.

**TERMS OF SALE:**—As customary.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [88]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned** have received instructions to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION,**

**FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,**

**TO-MORROW,**

the 13th September, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at

**No. 16, Hollywood Road,**

**SUNDRY.**

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

Comprising:

**BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS with**

**WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES,**

**TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with BEVELLED**

**GLASS, TEAKWOOD SIDBOARD,**

**OVERMANTELS, DINING TABLE, and**

**CHAIRS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE,**

&c., &c.

**TERMS:**—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [91]

## Entertainment.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### GRAND PROMENADE

### CONCERT,

on the

**VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,**

(Near Tramway Station).

**ON**

**SATURDAY,**

September 16th, at 9.15 P.M.

Tickets ... .. \$2 and \$1.

Can be obtained at the Volunteer Headquarters, near the Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [910]

## LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

### EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Simla, 22nd August.

Telegrams are pouring in to Simla, expressing the sympathy which is felt for Lord Curzon. The following has been addressed by the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy on behalf of the Committee Members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—"I am directed to ask you to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy their sincere regret that circumstances should have arisen, which have led to his Excellency's resignation, and to express their grateful thanks for the signal services which his Excellency has rendered to the country generally, and to its commerce and industry in particular."

The following has been addressed by the Master of the Calcutta Trades Association to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"The Master and Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association desire respectfully to tender their expression of sympathy with his Excellency in the circumstances which have rendered his resignation inevitable, of regret that so brilliant a Viceroyalty should have closed, and of congratulation on the statesmanlike ability and courage which have signified his Excellency's defence of constitutional principles."

The feeling of regret at Lord Curzon's resignation is growing steadily and stronger as the full telegrams have become available for the Simla public. It is generally recognised that if the Viceroy had adhered to his first intimation of resignation, he would have been well advised. There is, however, a genuine and strong sympathy with Lord and Lady Curzon, that they will leave India under pleasant circumstances. Telegrams of sincere regret are pouring in from all sides from official, native and private sources.

Bombay, 23rd August.

The *Times of India* in an article entitled "Lord Curzon's Betrayal," says:—"The dominating feeling is one of painful regret at the shameful and unpardonable manner in which his Excellency's resignation was practically forced upon him. The despatches afford melancholy glimpses of secret intrigue. Could there be a more complete and shameless departure from reiterated promises? Can it be wondered at that we advisedly use the word betrayal. Is there any longer room for marvel that the Viceroy felt he had no alternative but to resign? He has been made the victim of a combination of ignorance and indifference, of animosity and intrigue, for which there are happily few parallels in the long history of Great Britain's relations with India. Lord Curzon has fought a fair fight, and has been worsted; but the honours remain with him, though he imperilled his own career. In fact he has been a great Viceroy, and has never been greater than in his manner of leaving India."

### INDIAN PRESS OPINION.

Calcutta, 22nd August.

The *Indian Daily News* says:—"The news of the resignation of Lord Curzon will cause more rejoicing probably throughout India than any other possible event, for there never has been a ruler of India so wanting in devotion, affection, and enthusiasm for mankind. It is in fact this want of sympathy in his character that from the first showed him to be an impossible ruler of men, and has brought about his humiliation and fall. His reforms have not been successful, his programme is unfulfilled, beyond the renovation of a few ancient monuments, for which he is entitled to be remembered, and his edict calling the N. W. Province by another name, the wave of history has already obliterated his footsteps in the sand. He came out as a strong man, but it was soon found out by the people of India, that he was merely an egotistically vain young man, put in a position of vantage in which he could not be attacked. England has always its only general, and any one might have known that to quarrel with Lord Kitchener was to invite defeat. He tried it, however, pretending it was a vast constitutional question with a bogey called a 'military autocracy' behind. The expected happened. He threatened resignation last July, but it was not accepted; and then he tried to get his own way about Sir Edmund Barrow's appointment. He tempted fortune once too often, for he resigned again, and India is now rejoicing, because there is now a prospect of peace, rest, and quiet, and of the appointment of a man of mature years and judgment with that experience of life which is so needed for a ruler of India. Personally we have long held the belief that the right man to govern India is a soldier. That Lord Curzon leaves with universal rejoicing is a hard statement, but it is true. The experiment, now over, of sending a cocksure young man, who had written books of travel, and was able to give smart replies in Parliament as Under Secretary, to rule the Empire of India, has failed. For the amiable and kind Lord Elgin we got in exchange a King Stork, whose reign is now over. India is tired and only wants rest. Lord Curzon of Kedleston leaves it for its good."

Madras, 23rd August.

The *Hindu*, the leading native paper of Madras, concludes a long article on Lord Curzon's resignation as follows: "A less incapable Secretary of State would have conducted the business with infinitely less discredit, and less serious consequences. Lord Curzon, has fought courageously, and with dignity for the constitutional rights of his position. Apart from his Indian administration as a whole during these seven years, we have no hesitation in saying that in the particular circumstances that have culminated in his resignation (a regretful termination of an eventful and brilliant Viceroyalty) he has the entire sympathy of the people of India."

### LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

Simla, 22nd August.

So far nothing definite is known either about Lord Minto's probable arrival in India or Lord Curzon's departure. It does not seem likely though that the latter can leave India before the 15th of October at the earliest.—*Rangoon Times*.

## Consignees.

### "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAVERS,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY, 11th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [917]

### "MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S.S. "SIKH,"  
FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH AND LIVERPOOL.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **BODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.**

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905. [914]

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**THE Steamship**  
"CATHERINE APCAR,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 13th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

**DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.**

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [916]

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"SIMLA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. *India* and *Persia*.  
From Australia, ex S.S. *Moldavia*.  
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Manila*.  
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

**L. S. LEWIS,**  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [912]

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

**THE Company's Steamship**  
"ZAIDA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. on MONDAY, the 11th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [911]

### JUST LANDED.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!

FANCY BOXES OF NOTE PAPERS and ENVELOPES of the latest design, AND ALSO

A large variety of Ordinary Papers and Envelopes, now on show.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

H. RUTTONJEE,

No. 5, D'Almeida Street,

No. 36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [918]

## Intimation.

### THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD  
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—*Telegraph*, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China  
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition, published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

### ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted.

This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words in the line.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.  
5s each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

### CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

### JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

### PAMPHLETS.

### CARDS.

### CIRCULARS.

### TYPESETTERS.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap.

### THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

### OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

### THE MANAGER,

*HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.*

1, Ice House Road

Hongkong.

## Intimations.



THE POPULAR  
**SCOTCH**  
IS  
**"BLACK & WHITE"**



**JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.**  
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.  
By Appointment to

**H.M. THE KING**  
and  
**HER THE PRINCE OF WALES**

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [945]

**A FOOK & Co.,**  
14, Pottinger Street, Central.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMPRADORES, COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES OF SIXTY YEARS STANDING.

ALL kinds of Provisions, Coal, Water and Ballast supply from alongside at the shortest notice and with all possible dispatch. Moderate terms.

Orders solicited.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905. [62]

**THE WINE GROWERS  
SUPPLY CO.**





## Intimations.



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

THIS  
CELEBRATED  
BLEND  
OF  
THE FINEST  
WHISKIES  
IN SCOTLAND  
IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR

AND

MELLOWNESS

(ATTAINED ONLY BY

GENUINE

QUALITY

AND

GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.,

LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

GREGOR &amp; CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

1ST FLOOR.

ITALIAN WINES

ASTI, MOSCATO,

BAROLO &amp; BARBERA

FROM

G. LENTI,

ALESSANDRIA, PIEDMONT,

ALSO

TABLE CLARET IN CASKS.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1905.

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1905.

## THE VICEROY AND INDIA.

It is generally recognised that Lord Curzon passes away from the busy scene amidst a chorus of encomiums. We all realise as it were, suddenly, that he has been one of the greatest viceroys of the past century, and at this moment, when the Curzon era is still passing, it is impossible to estimate his services to King and country. Alike from followers and from opponents one hears cordial and graceful expressions of regret for a public loss, admiration for conspicuous abilities and services, and the hope that the ship of State in India may have such a vigilant and capable guide in Lord Minto as she had in the one who has now withdrawn his hand from the helm. Columns in the Press of India are devoted to the subject, the leading journal, the *Englishman*, in an editorial voicing the universal regret at his resignation and remarking upon the "tragedy of the sorry close, so far as India is concerned, of a brilliant career." The *Calcutta Journal* believes that if he had taken the step of resigning a couple of months before and endeavoured to procure the retirement en masse of his colleagues, who were unanimously in agreement with him, it could scarcely be doubted that the Home Government would have given way, and if it had been so foolish as to yield considers that its most precarious position would have been complicated to an almost intolerable extent. As it is Lord Curzon was "outwitted and out-manoeuvred at every turn, not as it now appears, by that paragon of an Indian Minister, who probably represents the intellectual Nadir of the present feeble Government, but by the Prime Minister himself." *The Statesman* says that "Lord Curzon has aroused not criticism only, but furious opposition and impassioned resentment by his general policy during the past three years, and has seemed to many the embodiment of a hard and illiberal creed, almost the fanatical expression of complete distrust of the people and their instructors. Yet all men have seen in him and have acknowledged with admiration and astonishment a grasp of administration, a power of labour and a devotion to an ideal sense of duty, which have very rarely been combined in so signal a degree in the person of a single public man." Reference is made in the *Madras Mail* to the fight he made for the constitutional principles underlying the whole fabric of British rule in India, and to safeguard its civil and financial control over military administration and expenditure. Cablegram control from home is a new danger, it says, which threatens to compromise the dignity and responsibility of the Viceroy. The *Madras Times* deplores the discourteous tone which, throughout the controversy, has been adopted towards Lord Curzon, and compels the belief that it was the fixed intention of the Home Government to force his resignation, by placing him in such a position that he could not continue in office. One cannot, however, get beyond the fact that the views of the Viceroy's resignation were received with quite other feelings by certain sections of the Indian people especially by the citizens of Bengal. From a Calcutta wire we learn that so far as it is articulate public opinion in that Province is almost, if not altogether, unanimous. Bengal in a word, is jubilant, and the Viceroy's resignation is regarded, not only as fortunate, but as providential, since it permits the hope that the partition of Bengal will not be carried through. The *Anurita Bazaar Patrika* says:—"There is not one among educated Indians, who is not feeling that he has at last been relieved of a frightful nightmare, which has been sitting upon his breast for these six years. Lord Curzon rose like a rocket and has fallen like its stick. He leaves these shores unregretted, unrecognized, and unsympathised with by every Indian." The other native papers write in a similar strain. The *Patriot* is the only one to express regret at the circumstances of his departure and ascribes his failure to over-zeal. Some of these latter reflections are certainly stern and hard to read, and it is well to be able to turn from the false chord in the testimonies and read the appreciation of the King-Emperor. On the 22nd ultimo the

King wired from Marienbad, to the Viceroy.—"With deep regret, I have no other alternative but to accept your resignation at your urgent request. Most warmly do I thank you for your invaluable services to your sovereign and your country, and especially to the Indian Empire. Most sincerely do I hope that your health may improve." To this Lord Curzon replied:—"I am deeply touched by your Majesty's generous message, which has cheered me greatly. The happiest feature of my service in India has been the gracious consideration which I have never failed to receive from your Majesty." With regard to his successor there was speculation, as it was felt that more than one possible candidate for the post might hesitate before accepting the Governor-Generalship under the present conditions. When, however, the announcement was made of Lord Minto's appointment there was considerable relief as it was feared in many quarters that Mr. Brodrick wished to assume the Viceroyalty. The selection was not altogether unexpected, and it is pleasing to find that a good deal of satisfaction is expressed at the appointment. It shows that, after all that has come and gone, the spirit of chivalry and the appreciation of high character and great abilities devoted to the empire are not lost sight of, while under the circumstances the welcome to be extended to one who has to bear the chief responsibilities of a great country is sure to afford a striking proof of the unanimity of the Empire in its well-being.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A BLANK plague return was issued at noon to-day.

H. M. destroyers *Elrick* and *Erne* docked at the International Dock, Shanghai, on the 7th inst.

It is stated on good authority that the repairing of the damage done to the R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* in the recent typhoon will probably cost over \$100,000.—*N. C. D. News*.

LEAVE of absence on private affairs to the neighbouring countries has been granted to Captain C. G. Vereker, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 20th inst. to 30th October.

COMMERCIAL firms established in the Marshall Islands are to pay a trading tax of £300 per annum. This will be the only tax on commerce. A tax of £100 per annum will be imposed on ships engaged in trade on behalf of commercial firms not established in these islands.

THE *N. C. D. News* hears with pleasure that the gallantry of the captain, officers, and boat's crew of the str. *Albion*, who rescued the crew of the foundering str. *Pechili*, during the heavy gale last Friday week, was to be marked by a presentation at the rooms of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association on Saturday.

AT 5 a.m. on 5th inst., the C.N.S. *Shengking*, from Weihaiwei, was passed by two British destroyers. Later in the day, the *Shengking* came up with them and passed them, one of them having broken down and being towed slowly by the other. The *Shengking* was able to read the name of one of them, the *Elrick*, and she, with the *Erne*, arrived at Shanghai last Wednesday.

AT the inquiry held by Mr. Basil Taylor, Harbour Master, into the circumstances connected with the collision between the steam launches *Tai Yuek Fong*, and *Way Fong*, on the 9th inst., as exclusively reported in these columns on that date, both masters were held to be guilty of serious neglect in not stopping before the collision, and their certificates were suspended for two months.

THIS morning, at the sales rooms of Mr. Geo. P. Lamert, the auction sale of the s.s. *Damenita*, as she now lies wrecked off Ni Wok Island, took place. The hull, together with her engines, boilers, anchors, chains, gear, etc. (excepting coal, stores, provisions, etc.) were put up in one lot. Bidding commenced at \$200 and rose by \$50 bids until it reached the sum of \$1,950, at which figure it was knocked down to Mr. Kit Kee, who made the purchase on behalf of a Chinese syndicate.

YUENG Cheung Wan, a shop-coolie employed at No. 4, Pottinger Street, was charged this morning before Mr. G. N. Orme, with the embezzlement, on various dates since the 26th of February last, of the sum of \$23.51; \$37.55; \$23.55; \$12.16; and \$23.36, aggregating \$192.29, the same having been paid to him for his master, Chan Sia Tin, shopkeeper of No. 4, Pottinger Street. Mr. C. F. Dixon of Mr. John Hastings, office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendant. A remand was asked for, for one week, and granted, bail being allowed in the sum of \$250.

CAPTAIN Branch of the s.s. *Linton* charged two coolies with disorderly conduct while intoxicated on board the steamer on the 11th inst. The captain said that the coolies were engaged temporarily on the steamer for general work, and yesterday when ordered to turn to they refused, and became very disorderly and endeavoured to invite the crew to refuse duty too. They were very much intoxicated and complainant ordered them to leave the ship and go ashore. Upon their refusing to obey this order complainant sent for the police and had the men arrested. His Worship fined the first defendant \$10 on 21 days, and the second \$5 on 10 days, and bound them both over in the sum of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

THE English Mail of the 13th August was delivered in London on the 9th inst.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Reading-room for the week ending the 10th inst.—Non-Chinese 167, Chinese 50. Total 217.

THIS new destroyers *Kisaragi* and *Asakura*, which are being built at the Yokosuka and Kawasaki Dockyards, will shortly be launched.

A POST-MORTEM examination of a Maori corpse at Orakel (N.Z.) was only achieved after the Coroner and doctor obtained the assistance of the police. The Maori women prostrated themselves on the corpse, one declaring that the doctor must cut her first. Eventually the Maoris agreed to a post-mortem.

WE have received from Mr. T. D. McKay, general passenger agent of San Francisco overland route, connecting East and West, a quantity of advertising literature which is both interesting and instructive, the whole being got up, both as to letterpress and illustrations, in the latest and most up-to-date style, and which should prove of the greatest use and assistance to all contemplating a trip across the States.

CHIEF Justice A. Magalhães left Macao yesterday morning in the s.s. *Huanchuan* for Hongkong en route for Beira, having been accorded the usual farewell ovation, all the officials being present at the wharf to bid his Lordship farewell, while the Chinese kept up a perfect fusillade of fire crackers. His Lordship goes to relieve the Chief Justice of Beira, who will take the post vacated in Macao by Mr. Magalhães.

THE following telegraphic information, dated the 2nd inst., has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld.—

|   | Gallons. |
|---|----------|
| Daily aggregate out-put of crude petroleum .....  | \$9,000  |
| Crude Petroleum in tanks at date .....  | \$4,000  |
| Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram. Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram ..... | \$4,000  |
| Kerosene in stock at refinery at date .....   | \$8,000  |

WE have received from the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, a copy of The 43rd chapter of the Three Kingdom Novel "The Logomachy," which Mr. John Steele has translated, with copious notes, in order to meet the demand for a simple text-book which may be used by those whose studies in the Chinese written character are only beginning. The novel deals with the story of the struggle between the kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wu, and covers the period from the middle of the second to the middle of the third century A. D. Students should have no difficulty in following the story as Mr. Steele has furnished a lengthy vocabulary together with biographical index and many useful notes.

THE Colony appears to be getting flooded with counterfeit coin, and scarcely a day passes without one or other of the petty hawkers being found in possession of it. But in the great majority of cases the men have not sufficient coins in their possession to bring them within reach of the law, though it often happens that at least two out of every five five-cent pieces found on the hawkers when searched are counterfeit, which goes to show that there is a large quantity of spurious coin, mostly imitating the new British five-cent pieces current in the city, and it behoves customers, when making purchases in native shops or the markets, to scrutinize coins of the smaller denominations very carefully before accepting them. Yesterday a hawker was found by Sergeant O'Sullivan in possession of a quantity of these false coins, and has gone to goal for two months through his inability to pay the alternative fine.

CONCERNING the reported discovery of a genuine "Strad" violin in Melbourne, it is stated that Mr. W. Roberts, a Williamstown resident, had the instrument, old, warped, and battered, in his possession, without knowing anything of its origin, all attempts to coax music out of it being in vain. His employer, Mr. Newman, a picture-frame maker, in the city, gave him a new and presentable fiddle, taking the old one in exchange. When Mr. Newman undertook to repair it, it was found that certain extraneous defects accounted for its inharmonious peculiarities, and when these had been remedied (says the *Leader*) the tone of the violin suddenly developed remarkable resonance and quality. Mr. Brown, of Swanston-street, an expert, who did the repairs, became interested, and on making a minute examination found the magical word "Stradivarius" obscurely branded upon it. Further research resulted in the discovery that the violin is 185 years' old, of a grand model, and said to be a brother instrument to one sold in London two or three years ago for £2,500.

THE latest rumour to hand, says the *Strait Times*, is to the effect that the Crown Agents are to be given all the Tanjong Pagar contracts etc. If such is the case the community ought to endeavor to emigrate. For Government to take over a private concern of national importance—no matter how incompetent its management—merely to hand it over to the Crown Agents savours of a job too gigantic to be even imagined by ordinary people. Of course everybody realises that it is distinctly to the interest of Government to have a high exchange, especially in view of the enormous outlay that will be involved in the Tanjong Pagar purchase. This fact being recognised it seems that but little good can be attained by leaving the financial and business community in its present state of uncertainty as to relative dollar and sterling values—especially in view of the fact that Government has practically guaranteed a standard dollar. The market is now in a condition that would seem to offer a peculiarly advantageous opportunity for effecting a rational change. Why miss it?

## A COMPRADORE'S PROFITS

## ON MACAO STEAMER.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, the case, Chiu Hok Lam v. She Tat Tsui, was called on when Mr. H. N. Fellers (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., (instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the defendant.

Mr. Pollock stated that in the present action, which was for an account of defendant's profits as compradore to the Hongkong and Macao S.S. Company, two orders had been made, one on July 1 and the other on November 4, 1904. The order made in July was for an account of the profits made by the defendant, while the second was for the payments, receipts and net earnings of the defendant and the amount due to plaintiff at 15 per cent on the net earnings. On December 19 the defendant filed a very long detailed account under the order of November 4, which showed a balance due to plaintiff of \$11.31 (defendant having previously paid \$14.99 into Court). The plaintiff was dissatisfied and disputed the account, with the result that a very long inquiry before the Registrar took place and practically the whole of the costs in connection with the action were then incurred. Counsel appeared for both sides—Mr. Pollock and Mr. Calthrop. On August 16, this year, the Registrar filed his certificate, finding that the account filed by the defendant was absolutely correct, only the balance shown being due to the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice—And now you are applying for judgment?

Mr. Pollock—We have paid more than the amount into Court. The law on the subject I think quite clear; the Registrar's finding is binding on both parties. If either party is dissatisfied he can apply within 21 days to have the certificate varied or discharged. The certificate was filed on August 16 and no application has been made by plaintiff although the time for such application has now expired.

Mr. Fellers said that the whole point was that they did not get any notice of what the Registrar was doing. He read an affidavit by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro which stated that he was not given notice of the settling of the account, despite the fact that he was acting for the defendant, and also one filed by Mr. Looker, the plaintiff's solicitor, which deposed that the Registrar had shown the defendant's solicitor a draft of the certificate before it was signed.

The Registrar, Mr. Seth, was called and he deposed that he showed Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro a draft of his certificate. There was nothing in the Code to show that it was necessary to give solicitors notice of the settling of the account.

The Chief Justice—Did Mr. d'Almada know of the settling?

Mr. Seth—I showed him a draft in my Chambers.

Mr. Sharp—I suppose you're not instructed on that point, Mr. Fellers? (laughter).

The Chief Justice (to Mr. Fellers)—I don't think you are entitled to much, anyhow. It is clear to me that it would be to your client's advantage to give judgment for \$11.31.

The question of costs was argued, and the Chief Justice ruled that plaintiff was to receive costs up to the time the defendant paid the \$14.99 into Court and in connection with the taking of the account on the Original scale, and that defendant was entitled to his costs from the time of paying in the money.

## EXCESS PASSENGERS.

## LAUNCH FIRED AT.

Inspector Kerr charged the master of the steam launch *Che Loy*, which plies as a passenger ferry between Hongkong and Deep Water Bay, with refusing to stop when called upon to do so.

The inspector said that 1.30 p.m. on the 8th inst. he was on duty to the west of Capatsumin Pass when he saw the defendant's launch steaming from the west side of Lantau Island, and he signalled to him to stop, as he appeared to be carrying excess passengers, and witness wished to count them. Defendant took no notice of witness's signals, but kept on full speed, and witness followed and again signalled by whistling to the launch to stop, but finding no notice taken of the second signal witness fired two shots with a Winchester repeater across the bows of the *Che Loy*, which only had the effect of making her put on all speed for Hongkong. Witness followed him to the Yau-mai wharf on the Hongkong side and there arrested him. Witness was about 600 yards away when he first signalled to the *Che Loy* to stop, the distance decreasing between them all the time as he signalled the second time and fired the shots. Witness had stopped all the ferry launches plying about the harbour and islands adjacent, and they knew the signal to stop, but this was the first case of the kind to come before the Courts. When witness finally got alongside the *Che Loy* at the wharf he was unable to count the passengers, as some of them had already jumped ashore on the Yau-mai Wharf, but he was convinced that they were in excess of the number provided for by his licence and it was on that account the master of the launch would not stop.

Defendant said he did not hear the signals to stop, but had no explanation of the sudden access of speed he adopted when chased. Mr. G. N. Orme, who tried the case, was satisfied of the man's guilt and fined him \$75 with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour. The fine was paid.

SUITS have been entered at Manila against Frederick O'Brien and the Manila Publishing Company, by E. M. Bachrach for 20,000 pesos and by J. H. Taylor for 10,000 pesos. They claim to have been libelled by articles in the *Culmen* which spoke of them as "shockers," "ten-percent-a-monthers" and "wretches." The complaints in the suits were filed in the Court of First Instance on Thursday.

## HONGKONG: A CLEAN PORT.

Ten days having elapsed since the last case of plague and the health of the Colony being otherwise good, the issue of clean bills of health has been resumed as from to-day—the 12th September.

## A BROKER'S COMMISSION

## DISPUTED IN COURT.

In Summary Jurisdiction at the Supreme Court this afternoon, before the Puisne Judge, a claim in respect of brokerage was heard, the parties being Tseng For Ming and Chai Yik Pan, brokers of 53 Wellington Street, and Des Vaux Road, plaintiffs, and Choy Yee described as gentleman of 11 Wongneicheng Road, defendant. Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the defendant.

It was explained that the claim was one per cent commission on the sum of \$60,000 which the plaintiff obtained for the defendant on the security of a first mortgage secured on Marine Lot No. 18, and amounting in all to \$621.

One of the plaintiffs said he was asked to obtain the loan at the rate of 8 1/2 per cent per annum, but this he could not do, and subsequently informed the defendant that he could put the matter through at the rate of 18 1/2 per cent per month. He was asked to endeavour to arrange at a cheaper rate; but this he was unable to do, and defendant accepted at this rate. Negotiations were entered into regarding the mortgage deed, but the arrangements fell through and the money was never advanced. Tseng For Ming had nothing to do with the matter in question.—In cross-examination, Chai Yik Pan said that a man named Chan of Des Vaux Road was going to advance the money. He was the person whom witness first approached on the matter; he never saw anyone else on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Beavis—Do you know anyone of the name of Rumjahn?—I saw him once or twice.

Oh I quite so; you saw Rumjahn?—Not about this loan.

Did you never see Mr. Rumjahn once about this loan at any time?—I told him about the loan.

Did you see Mr. Rumjahn more than once about this proposed loan?—I saw him twice.

Did you see him more than twice?—Well, I saw him several times, but I did not mention anything about the money.

In fact, you saw him several times didn't you?—Yes, I saw him a good many times. And about this loan too?—Yes.

Several times about this loan?—Yes.

In what solicitor's office?—Mr. F. Olmes.

In fact, you worried the defendant and Mr. Rumjahn about this money? You wanted your commission?—Well, I expected some commission if the matter went through.

Continuing, witness said the arrangement was that if he was able to find a man to advance the money he was entitled to his commission. It was not a question of no mortgage, no commission. He admitted that he was not entitled to his commission until after the mortgage deed was executed, but the proposed mortgagee was willing to advance the money on the title deeds offered by the mortgagor, who, however, was unwilling to accept the loan.

Judgment was reserved.

MR. James Rudden, long connected with the Pacific Mail Company's Panama liners, lately in the capacity of chief officer of the *City of Panama*, has been appointed chief officer of the liner *Siberia*, which arrived here to-day. He was recently married to Miss McClood, daughter of Mr. Alexander McClood. Mr. Rudden is a capable and popular officer in the Mail Company.

A WIRE from Washington, dated the 8th inst., states that Mr. Edward Harriman, the greatest railroad magnate in America, many times a millionaire, and the head of the Southern Pacific Company, was mobbed in Tokio that day. He was not seriously hurt as far as is known in Washington, but was insulted and threatened by a mob of hoodlums who sought to vent on him their rage against everything American or European. Mr. Harriman was in Japan with Mr. R. P. Schwerin, the manager of the Pacific Mail steamship company, seeking the expansion of his interests throughout Asia. He is the guest of United States Minister, Lloyd Garrison. The attack on Mr. Harriman created quite a flurry in financial circles when it was made public in New York as hundreds of millions of dollars rest partly on the security of his genius as a builder of transportation systems. If Mr. Harriman was at all hurt or if he chooses to make the attack on him the subject of diplomacy, says the message as printed in the *Cable News*, he will not wait for backing in Congress and on Wall Street. The riots have created a revolution of feeling against the Japanese throughout the United States, and the newspapers comment on the matter at length as indicative of the true feelings of the Japanese toward all the western world.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

Australian (*Chinglu*) 18th inst.  
Indian (*Nansang*) 20th inst.

The s.s. *Way Castle* from New York left Singapore on 10th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Societra* left Singapore for this port on 8th inst., at 5 p.m.

The Java-China-Japan-Lijn s.s. *Tjipanas* left Macassar for this port on 9th inst., and may be expected here on 6th inst.

The O.S. S. Co. & C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Dionis* left Singapore on 10th inst., at daylight, and is due here on 15th inst.

[32]



## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

## The Earthquake in Italy.

LONDON, 10th September.

The Italian Government is taking special measures for the relief of the terrible distress caused by the recent earthquake. Soldiers are labouring unceasingly at rescue work. There are thousands of homeless.

The loss of life cannot yet be determined.

Later.

The latest reports of the earthquake in Italy show that 300 dead have been recovered at Pargli, 200 at Japplo, and that 2,000 had been killed and injured at Marterano. Fresh shocks have occurred at Leggio in the Calabria district.

## The Trouble in the Caucasus.

The Armenian Bishop at Shusha telegraphs an appalling account of the devastation there; the town is a mass of ruins; the fighting between the Tartars and the Armenians lasted five days, and hundreds are killed and wounded. The Bishop appeals for aid to the starving thousands.

The estimated actual destruction to the oil industry at Baku involves a direct loss of £20,000,000, while it will require several millions to restore working. The Russian industries, which use naphtha for fuel, are also incurring immense losses.

## Illness of Baron Komura.

Baron Komura was taken suddenly ill yesterday with intestinal trouble. All his engagements in New York have been postponed; but his physician says that an operation will probably not be necessary.

[N. C. D. News.]

## The Chinese Bill.

Tokio, 8th September.

The Chinese Government is now investigating the damages sustained in Manchuria by the war. It is reported that the Military Governor of Mukden has estimated the damages in Shengking at Ts. 20,000,000, and over 30,000 lives, but the damages in the provinces of Kirin and Heilung-kiang cannot yet be ascertained. When this investigation is completed, China will decide whether to demand an indemnity from the belligerents, or not.

## Another Aspect.

Peking, 8th September.

Some of the officials are afraid that Japan may demand in Manchuria the compensation she was unable to secure in the peace negotiations; but the general opinion at Peking is, that she will not go beyond the scope of the terms of the treaty.

## MINE-DE-STROYING BY H.M. SHIPS.

A COSTLY EXPERIMENT

AT WEIHAWEI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Weihawei, 19th August, 1905.

A costly but interesting experiment was carried out to-day outside the harbour. Three mines were placed about a mile out from the shore which represented a channel mined to prevent ships passing through it. The object of the experiment was to blow up or destroy these mines so as to make the channel navigable. Permission was granted to men of the fleet who wished to witness the explosion, and several hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity, this being the first time that a fleet has undertaken mining operations on such a large scale. The men were marched to the top of Centurion Hill, as the best view could be obtained from there and where also the greater part of the European inhabitants had also assembled, so as to be able to get a view of this most interesting experiment.

Punctually to time, at 11.30 a.m., the two boats, which were to do the countermining, steamed out to the scene of action and dropped their mines. At a given signal the whole field of mines blew up simultaneously, throwing up the water to a height of from two to three hundred feet. Some idea may be formed of the force of the explosion when it is said that each boat contained nine mines, each mine being charged with 500 lbs. of gunpowder. The force of the explosion could be distinctly felt on the top of the hill; it much resembled a violent earthquake shock.

The fleet proceeds to-morrow for a cruise in the vicinity. H.M.S. *Andromeda* will leave the fleet on Saturday and proceed to Kobe.

## THE EARTH'S CONVULSIONS.

REMARKABLE YEAR FOR SHOCKS.

If there were an earthquake Annual published, the record of the current year would be a remarkable one, remarks the *Pioneer*, for the shocks in various parts of the world have been numerous and severe. The continent of Asia more particularly seems to be in a state of marked disturbance. The disaster on the 4th April in Northern India, it is true, has not been followed by anything in the shape of further terrific shocks, though on the early morning of the 26th July there was an earthquake which spread alarm in the Simla district and Kulu. From the mail-papers it appears that three days before there were violent earth-disturbances in the neighbourhood of Lake Baikal, and that these affected a very large area. Last week also an alarm was reported at Macao in Southern China in consequence of continuous shocks extending over nine hours, but we have not heard that any loss of life occurred in this Portuguese port. Experts have not, so far, ventured to put forward any explanation of these unusual seismic disturbances.

## THE ANTI-AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

IMPORTANT VIEWS

OF SECRETARY WM. H. TAFT.

SUGGESTIONS FROM HONGKONG CHINESE.

We have been courteously furnished, for publication, with the following memorandum of a conversation held in the presence of Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hongkong, between Mr. Taft, Secretary of War of the United States, and the following Chinese gentlemen residing in Hongkong: Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Messrs. Fung Wa Chien, Lau Chi Pak, Ku Fashan, and Leung Pui Chi.

Mr. Taft said:—Gentlemen, I am very glad to see you. His Excellency, Sir Matthew Nathan, has been good enough to ask you to come here in order that I may discuss with you the situation with respect to United States trade in the province of Canton and generally in China in view of the threatened boycott of United States manufactures. I am advised that the trouble has arisen out of a feeling of a sense of justice on the part of Chinamen generally with respect to the enforcement of the exclusion laws in the United States. I ought to say that those exclusion laws are directed solely against the introduction into the United States of the coolie or strictly labour class, and that neither by treaty nor by law was it intended to exclude merchants or students, nor was it intended to subject them to continued or insult in the formalities attending their admission to the territory of the United States. The Bureau of Commerce and Labour, though for some time nominally under the Treasury Department, acted really independently of the head of that Department, who trusted wholly the administration of affairs to the Chief of the Bureau. The Chief of the Bureau was actuated with a desire to prevent the violation of the law, and made rulings with respect to its construction which were formally concurred in by the Secretary of the Treasury and which were in a number of cases probably too narrow and severe. Not until the last year has the attention of the President and the Cabinet been seriously called to complaints with reference to the unjust operation of the law against merchants and Chinese students who have attempted to come into the country in accordance with their treaty rights, and then before even the boycott was threatened, the President directed the most searching investigation into the methods of the Bureau and announced his determination to put a stop to the abuses complained of. In public speeches in the United States, with the full consent of the President, I alluded to this subject and spoke as follows:

"Some allusion has been made to some remarks that I have made on the Chinese question. If I had not been interviewed so many times in so many of your papers and made to take so many different positions, I should not think it important to re-state my position upon that question, because I know that you have a definite view, but my view generally is that we have reached a point in the life of our nation, where we are to be treated by other nations as an adult male; where we are to expect from other nations the same measure of courtesy and politeness and justice as we mete out to them. Now, then, understand that all the nations of the world recognize that we are under no obligation to make this continent the dumping ground for their beggars and robbers and bad people generally, and therefore that we may pass properly, and still look them in the face, alien exclusion laws, which shall prevent this fair land of ours from being loaded down with people who do us no good. I also understand what we have arrived at an agreement with the Chinese nation, by which, because their coolie class when they come here as labourers, do not amalgamate and become citizens and not promise to become a part of this country, that we may exclude them; that has been conceded by the Chinese nation and recognized by us; but, on the other hand, we have recognized that there are in China merchants, students and other people whom it would be an advantage to this country to have come here. Now we occupy toward the Chinese nation—by reason of the fact that the Chinese nation believes that we are not land grabbing in the Orient, and believe that we desire to do justice—we occupy a position which will give to us our interest in the trade, which is awaiting development. Now, then, these are the premises. Ought we then to pursue a policy with respect to these merchants and students that have a right to come here which will inflict on them contumely and thus destroy the position we have by reason of our position towards China in international affairs. I say no; and the State of California will say no, too, if the state of California knows her own interest and the interests not only of the wealthy men who carry on her enterprises, but of her labouring men. The labouring men make up the sinew of the country, and every time we increase our trade by one hundred millions, it means that seventy-five millions are going to labour. I am as possible, in the interest of labour, to throw an insulting message in the face of China merely for the purpose of suiting a few persons who must look at this matter from a superficial standpoint. Now I hope I have made plain my view on the Chinese question. I am not criticising the enforcement of the law, but what I am saying is that if either by treaty or law it is necessary that that insult should follow, then the laws and the treaties ought to be repealed because it is not the policy of this Government to exclude their class. When you are doing a favour it is just as well to do it politely."

The above was spoken in San Francisco where there has been more of a prejudice on the subject of exclusion laws than any other part of the country. One of the troubles connected with the exclusion law was corruption existing in the consular system by which in many cases the certificate of the consul was wholly unreliable because procured through fraud. The President has taken decided steps upon that subject, has removed the officials conniving at this corruption and loose practice, and has restored by his proclamation proper evidential weight to the certificates of the consuls.

I can speak with certainty and confidence of the President's earnest desire that the classes of Chinamen, the merchants, students and others, who have the right to enter the country, shall not be in any way hindered in their free coming and going between China and the United States. It may be necessary in order to accomplish this that there be some change in the law of treaty, and if so the President will certainly take pleasure in effecting and recommending the Congress such reasonable changes. The method of securing this by boycotting is not a fortunate one. The illegality of the boycott and its violation of our treaty rights, I need hardly explain. The United States does not claim that the individual Chinamen are bound under the treaty not to trade with any of its citizens; it does not claim that a number of Chinamen may not agree to withhold their trade from the United States, but it does insist that associations shall not be permitted to be formed which shall use means of intimidation and threats to prevent Chinese merchants who wish to trade with the United States from continuing that trade. The will of the boycott is that it attempts to deprive the United States of trade by intimidation and duress of those who would otherwise be willing traders with the United States. The citizens of the United States under the treaties between the United States and China shall have the right to insist that the police authorities of China shall suppress such intimidation and allow the trade which was guaranteed to be unrestricted by the Government to continue unrestricted. I need not say to you, as I have said in the United States, that I think it greatly better that one hundred Chinamen during the year shall evade the law, though coolies, than that intelligent Chinese gentlemen, merchants and students, who wish to visit the United States, or to do business there, should be harassed in their attempt to enter the United States by measures subjecting them to discomfort, inconvenience, contumely and insult, and I do not hesitate to say that the influence of President Roosevelt's administration will be thrown toward a protection of the rights of these classes. Of course, the best place to determine what a man's status is, whether he is coolie, merchant or a student, is at his own home, and the disposition and tendency of the President is to make the certificate of the American consul in China the strongest and most conclusive evidence upon this subject unless fraud or forgery appear.

The attitude of the United States toward China in political or international matters, I have said, need not be a matter of indifference and sympathy and an earnest desire to aid China in her effort to become more strictly a nation and to aid her toward the development of her immense resources.

HON. DR. HO KAI'S SUGGESTIONS.

To this the senior Chinese member of the Legislative Council, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, responded that he and his colleagues concurred with Mr. Taft in his description of the evil tendencies of the boycott, but they did not in any way by that statement mean to express a lack of sympathy with the feeling on the part of Chinamen which had given rise to the boycott. They felt that the exclusion laws had been administered with much too great rigour and with greatly more severity than was consistent with the rights of the merchant and the student class, and they ventured to point out four respects in which they thought the treaty and the laws might very well be modified and secure from Chinamen generally an approval of the changes.

In the first place, they thought that the term "labourer" ought to be more clearly defined. To this Mr. Taft answered: He said that the rulings of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour are not in his judgment always just, and that it was far better if possible, that he thought it was, to make a division which would leave no doubt either in the mind of the official enforcing the law, or of the Chinamen leaving his own country to apply for admission to the United States.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai then resumed by saying, that there was a custom among Chinese merchants, for the purpose of continuing a firm beyond their own lives, to take with them into the United States such a part of the personnel of their business, assistants, or persons who would correspond to clerks and salesmen in the business of a merchant out with the idea of subsequently, after having experience enough, entering the firm and becoming partners. Such men, he said, were not coolies and did not belong to the labour class, although of course in the discharge of their duties there was some manual labour to perform, as that of showing goods, of putting them back on the shelves, etc. Mr. Taft said that he thought there was a clear distinction between a labourer and a clerk or salesman in a merchant's store, and that he personally saw no objection to an exclusion of such a class from the definition of labourer; that he would bring this matter to the attention of the President.

Second.—Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said that he thought the certificate of the Consul ought to be final except in case of fraud or forgery. Mr. Taft said that personally he concurred in this view, and that the proclamation of the President tended strongly in that direction; that of course the corruption which had heretofore existed had been an obstacle in the way of giving the certificate of the consuls the weight that ought really to attach to them; but in view of the steps already referred to, he thought that the tendency of Congress and the President would be toward giving much more weight than had heretofore been attached to the certificate of the American consular officers in China.

Third.—Hon. Dr. Ho Kai called attention to the fact that there were quite a number of merchants and students who were subjects of Great Britain, in Hongkong Colony and in the Straits Settlements; that there were others who were citizens of the Republic of France in Tonkin and Saigon, and that there were still others who were citizens of the Kingdom of Holland in the Dutch East Indies; he said that these were gentlemen of wealth and education, who did not visit America because they would not accept the humiliation of being subjected to the necessity of producing a certificate, but he thought that all the security would be given to the United States that it ought to require by a passport describing their status as merchants or students and as subjects or citizens of their respective Governments, visited by the proper American consul; that this would affect a very few persons; would be entirely safe, so far as the United States was concerned, because the United States might depend implicitly on the honesty of the Government officials visited by the proper American consul; and yet the change by which they should be allowed to come in under a passport would be most gratifying to their feelings, and, though a slight change, would accomplish a great change in the view of the law. Mr. Taft said that he hoped some such provision might be introduced into the law, which should remove their sense of humiliation and that he would be glad to bring this to the attention of the President and the State Department.

The fourth suggestion made by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai was that the law of the treaty should provide for an improvement in the detention sheds in which Chinamen in the United States countries were housed in the United States awaiting transportation. Mr. Taft said that he had no knowledge of the details of this matter, but that he would also bring it to the attention of the President and he thought that every humane regulation would be put in force to prevent either humiliation or injury to the persons subjected to confinement under the circumstances.

Hongkong, September 11, 1905.

## EXILED AND DYING.

HONGKONG CHINESE STOWAWAYS IN GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

Headed by Mr. Sun Johnson, the editor of the *Chinese Herald*, a number of representative Chinese merchants and business men resident in Sydney have, with much energy, thrown themselves into the work of endeavouring to secure relief for a number of their countrymen who are at present detained in German New Guinea, says the *Sydney Evening News* of 1st ult.

It will be remembered that 23 Chinamen, who had stowed away on the *Prins Waldemar*, were discovered when that vessel reached Sydney. Their presence on board was enforced, and when the vessel left there it was thought that they would be returned to Hongkong, the port at which they stowed away. But they were landed at German New Guinea, tried, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Since then word is said to have been received in Sydney that several of the men have died; and, thinking that the climate was unsuitable to them, a number of their fellow-countrymen here have been endeavouring to secure their removal to Hongkong.

In furtherance of this object a deputation attended at the German Consulate Offices, Bridge-street, city, to-day, and was introduced by Mr. Sun Johnson. The deputation included the Ven. Archdeacon Langley, the Rev. So Hoo Ten, and gentlemen representing On Yik and Lee and Company, Lee Sang and Company, Sun Hing Jang and Company, Sun Suey Wah and Company, Kwong War, Chong and Company, Kwong Wing Chong and Company, Kwong Mow on and Company, and Quan Lee and Company (representing the Lin Yik Tong, Chinese Merchants' Society), and Mr. Yee Hing, Mr. Lee Chun and Mr. Chow Kun (representing the Chinese Commercial Defence Association).

Having stated its desire to, if possible, assist those said to be suffering in German New Guinea, and having expressed a willingness to meet a fine if fine had been imposed, and to contribute towards the cost of removing the men to Hongkong, the deputation was advised that the best course to adopt would be to forward a petition to the Governor, Dr. Hahl, at Herberhschole.

The deputation subsequently waited upon Mr. Buer, principal agent of the North German Lloyd. Mr. Buer was at considerable pains to assist the deputation, and also advised a petition to the Governor of German New Guinea. He also suggested an interview on his return with the captain of the *Prins Waldemar*, he being the party which could take action by way of a request for leniency. Meantime Mr. Buer said he would communicate with the company's agent at German New Guinea.

The deputation expressed its gratitude for the advice tendered, and action on the lines indicated, and it is understood, to be promptly taken.

## THE S.S. "DAKOTA'S" TAIL-SHAFT.

Marine Superintendent C. C. Lacey, of the Great Northern Steamship Company, has so far been unable to determine the exact extent of the injuries to the *Dakota's* tail-shaft, says a recent issue of the *Vancouver World*, but it is planned to remove the shaft that an opportunity may be had for a thorough inspection of both shaft and sleeve.

Mr. Lacey stated that the cracks found in the *Dakota's* stern frame were not of a serious nature, and that this damage can be repaired easily, leaving the damaged parts of the ship stronger than before. It is the opinion of the officers of the company that the cracking of the stern frame of both the *Dakota* and *Minnesota* was caused by shrinkage. In casting such large pieces of steel there are liable to be inequalities, and in such cases the thinner portions very often crack.

New stern frames are now being cast for both steamships, and will, when received at Seattle, be stored aboard, so that the next time either ship is placed in a dry dock they can be exchanged for the damaged ones.

It is now expected that the *Dakota* will spend ten days in the dry dock, and if she does the expense to the Great Northern Steamship company will approximate \$16,000 for docking privileges alone. At the regular charge made by the Government for docking ships, the expense to the *Dakota* is \$4,043.60 for docking and \$1,235.92 a day while she remains there. The estimate is based on a rate of 20 cents a gross ton, and the *Dakota's* gross tonnage is 20,718. The charge per day is 10 cents for the first 4,000 tons, and 5 cents a ton for the balance.

Mechanics in charge of the work are expressing amazement at the peculiar character of the accident which befell the *Dakota*. When the casing enclosing the tail shaft was removed it was found that the brass bushing was so closely frozen to the shaft that it had revolved with the shaft instead of remaining stationary and allowing the shaft to revolve within it, as should be the case.

This bushing is badly cracked, but although the workmen have not yet got the tail shaft itself clear, the men in charge of the job are of the opinion that the shaft is not injured in the least. The heat developed by the turning of the bushing in its casing caused it to expand to such an extent as to maintain its proper diameter, and it is believed that the fact obviated any unusual strain on the shaft.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 12th at 11.45 a.m. Barometric changes are unimportant over S. China and the Philippines. Pressure remains high, exceeding the normal by about a tenth of an inch, in both areas. Gradients are slight and light N.E. and E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea, and light variable winds in the Formosa Channel.

Forecast—light variable winds (fair).

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

We are informed by the local manager that at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank held at the head office, Yokohama, on the 9th inst., a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. has been declared. Yen 220,000 have been added to the Reserve Fund, and Yen 600,000 carried forward to next account.

## A MEAN THIEF.

WELL PUNISHED.

William Johnstone, an unemployed seaman, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning with stealing a purse containing 82 cents, from the box-seat of ricksha No. 1051, in which he was riding last evening.

Yeung Tsai, ricksha coolie in charge of ricksha No. 1051, said that last night defendant engaged his ricksha to go to Wanchai, and while going along he felt the weight in the ricksha shifted, and saw the defendant place his feet hard against the foot-board and his back against the cushion, thus lifting his body off the seat which he raised up. On arriving at Wanchai defendant paid him 10 cents, and when he lifted the box of his ricksha to put the money in his purse, he found the purse gone. He then asked defendant to return it, and as he refused he followed him from Wanchai back to the Central district, and gave him in charge of the first constable he met—an Indian. Upon being arrested the defendant dropped the purse which fell at the constable's feet. Upon opening the purse the money was gone, but a begging letter, written in English, was found in its place. It is believed that defendant is a deserter from some vessel which has already left the harbour. The Magistrate sent him to three weeks' hard labour.

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The principal scores for the 200 yards pool competition at King's Park, on Saturday, were as follows:—J. E. Bingham 38+28=66; L. G. Bird 59+6=65; F. J. Philpotts 60+4=64; F. Fisher 60+4=64; W. T. Edwards 50+14=64; C. Collier 55+8=63; J. Rankin 50+12=62; C. E. H. Davis 57+4=61.

Winner:—J. E. Bingham.

## COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| London—Bank T.T.    | 11 5/16     |
| Do, demand          | 11 1/8      |
| Do, 4 months' sight | 11 1/16     |
| France—Bank T.T.    | 244         |
| America—Bank T.T.   | 474         |
| Germany—Bank T.T.   | 1681        |
| India T.T.          | 145         |
| Do, demand          | 145 1/2     |
| Shanghai—Bank T.T.  | 171         |
| Singapore T.T.      | 9 1/2 prem. |
| Japan—Bank T.T.     | 95 1/2      |
| Yokohama—Bank T.T.  | 116 1/2     |

Buying.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 4 months' sight L/C.                    | 11 1/16 |
| 6 months' sight L/C.                    | 11 1/16 |
| 30 days' sight San Francisco & New York | 47 1/2  |
| 1 months' sight do                      | 48 1/2  |
| 30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne     | 11 1/16 |
| 4 months' sight France                  | 248 1/2 |
| 6 months' sight do                      | 250     |
| 4 months' sight Germany                 | 1681    |
| Bank Silver                             | 28 1/2  |
| Bank of England rate                    | 3 1/2   |
| Sovereign                               | 10.33   |

## OPUM QUOTATIONS.

|                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| To-day's quotations are as follows:— |                |
| Malwa New                            | 1,105 1/2, 120 |
| " Old                                | 1,192 1/2, 200 |
| " Older                              | 1,240 1/2, 200 |
| " Oldest                             | 1,310 1/2, 350 |
| Per chest                            |                |
| Patna New                            | 1,027 1/2      |
| " Old                                | 1,065          |
| Benares New                          | 1,015          |
| " Old                                | 1,040          |

## To-day's Advertisements.

SHOPS TO LET

IN

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HALF THE PREMISES at present occupied by the ROBINSON PIANO CO., possession at an early date; and No. 25, under HONGKONG HOTEL.

For Particulars, apply to—

W. BREWER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [921]

MUSIC LESSONS.

LESSONS IN VIOLIN, GUITAR, MANDOLINE, and in MUSIC, by a Teacher of Experience.

For terms, apply to—

"E."

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [922]

## BUTTER.

DURING THE SUMMER.

WE WILL DELIVER

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

in 4 lb. Pals.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [49]

## Intimations.

## SPECIAL SALE

AT

## ROBINSON'S

OF

## PIANOS, PIANOLAS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS

OF ALL KINDS

## PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

The following Pianos are thoroughly sound and reliable, and are

## GUARANTEED FOR THE CLIMATE.

Intending buyers should not miss this most favourable opportunity of securing one of these Great Bargains.

## UPRIGHT PIANOS

| Maker                  | Sale Price | Former Price |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Lunan                  | \$150      | \$475        |
| Cabin Piano            | 180        | 250          |
| Hopkinson              | 200        | 480          |
| Pleyel                 | 295        | 625          |
| Own Make (R. P. Co.)   | 300        | 450          |
| Schiedmayer            | 320        | 500          |
| Kirkman                | 325        | 480          |
| Stuart                 | 335        | 450          |
| Rosenoranz             | 350        | 500          |
| Own Make (Over Strung) | 385        | 500          |
| Broadwood              | 400        | 600          |
| Spathe                 | 400        | 500          |
| Gollard                | 500        | 700          |
| Haake                  | 525        | 600          |
| Rachals                | 575        | 750          |
| Krauss                 | 585        | 850          |
| Hopkinson              | 600        | 750          |
| Winklemann             | 675        | 750          |
| Steinweg               | 700        | 850          |

## GRAND (Small &amp; Large) PIANOS.

|                  |       |                |
|------------------|-------|----------------|
| Gollard          | \$300 | formerly \$650 |
| Broadwood        | 390   | 700            |
| Gollard (as New) | 690   | 750            |

Hongkong, 25th August, 1905. [521]



Trade

Mark

TELEPHONE No. 135

## THE FAVOURITE BRANDY OF THE

FRENCH IS

## MARTELL'S

\*...\$25.00 per Case of one Dozen

\*\*\*...28.00 " " "

V.S.O.P...49.00 " " "

V.V.S.O.P...50.00 " " "

Even their cheapest quality is recommended by the Medical Faculty for Invalids and delicate people.

BUY THE GENUINE

## "TANSAN"

BOTTLED BY

THE

OLIMFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN







## COMMERCIAL STUDY IN JAPAN.

Mr. Sutor, Commercial Agent for the States in the East, favourably commends the notice of the New South Wales commercial community the Japanese system of commercial education. Japanese officials, he says, in many parts of the world make a special study of the particular goods in demand, also the principal exports from each country, as well as a close study of the peculiar tastes of the people. Samples of all manufactures and raw products are duly forwarded to Japan, and on certain days lectures are given to interested consumers or producers. In each large city the authorities have a complete register of the principal manufacturers and consumers of imported products. When lectures are given, all interested people are duly notified to attend. Special attention is also paid to Japanese products exported to other countries, for should it be ascertained that certain products are falling off, the reasons for the decrease are duly investigated, and samples obtained of any other similar product from other countries, and more in favour. The whole matter is then gone into by the authorities, and the local manufacturers are duly informed of the cause for the preference being given to the products of other countries. Consequently the manufacturers are educated in the exact requirements of consumers in other parts of the world.

## TRADE WITH JAPAN.

## INCREASED COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.

Mr. J. B. Sutor, Commercial Agent for New South Wales in the East, has forwarded to the Premier, under date Kobe June 30, his monthly report dealing with the trade of the Japanese Empire.

The decisive naval victory of the previous month has, he states, relieved the Japanese nation from further anxiety so far as the development of commerce is concerned. There is already marked activity in all directions, so much so that it is feared that the money market will tighten owing to the large requirements for speculative purposes.

There is strong evidence of the desire to increase commercial relations with Australia, the great drawback being the entire absence of proper exhibits, a fact which has been frequently referred to in previous despatches. The Commercial Museums in Japan are indispensable institutions. Each museum is presided over by a staff of experts, and frequent lectures are given with a view to promoting the development of commercial relations with other countries. The officials have very generously provided free space for Australian exhibits at the museums of Osaka and Tokio, and it is earnestly hoped that satisfactory exhibits will be forwarded. It will be necessary to give approximate c.i.f. prices, and state whether supplies are plentiful with regard to each product exhibited, as inquiries for information of this kind are very frequent, and in some cases the inquirer has to be referred back to the New South Wales exporters, and so unnecessary delay is occasioned. Another cause of great inconvenience is that Australian exporters almost invariably quote prices f.o.b. instead of c.i.f., as remarked in many former despatches; and it is hoped that the New South Wales commercial community will arrive at a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

## WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS.

Owing to heavy rains the local grain crops have been to a great extent destroyed, and doubtless this will cause increased demand for imported grains. In this connection Mr. Sutor hopes that special attention will be paid to his late report dealing with perished grain, defective bagging, and irregular weights. It is pointed out that the fact samples reached Japan just at the time when the harvest was being gathered, and far too late to be of service. It is suggested that instead of striking the average for the whole State of New South Wales, each important grain-producing centre should strike its own f.a.q. the same as in America.

Mr. Sutor states that when anything like good samples of our wheat have arrived, he has received very flattering remarks as to excellence of quality, etc., and excellent milling results have been obtained. If New South Wales exporters will only act upon the advice which has already from time to time been given, a large proportion of the grain importations into Japan will be diverted to Australia.

## WOOL AND WOOLEN YARNS.

Inquiries are being actively made for all classes of wool, especially the coarser grades. If our woolen mills can produce fine wool yarns equal to samples recently forwarded to Sydney, a good business can be worked up with Japan, and is likely to rapidly increase.

In connection with the exhibits for Osaka and Tokio Museums, special attention should be paid to the wool exhibits, which should be made as attractive as possible. Mr. Sutor understands that a splendid exhibition recently took place at the Royal Exchange, Sydney, and that the samples were arranged in the form of arches. He suggests similar designs for the exhibits in Japan.

## TRIAL FRUIT SHIPMENT.

Frequent inquiries are being made in regard to general products, and certain firms are now contemplating the opening of branches in Sydney.

Mr. Sutor states that he is pleased to record that the energetic efforts of a Sydney fruit merchant have been rewarded by the satisfactory results of a trial shipment. The apples arrived in excellent condition, and the shipment was disposed of within 24 hours. They are spoken of as being much superior to the Californian apples, and the only complaint made was that some of the fruit had been packed in kerosene cases, and had consequently become tainted in some slight degree.

## NEW SOUTH WALES TIMBERS.

Interested people are favourably impressed with the small sized samples of timbers which

have come to hand, but as these are not sufficient for testing purposes they are anxiously awaiting the arrival of larger samples. Mr. Sutor mentions that he has been asked to lecture before the Imperial Railway Bureau officials. He will do so at an early date, and will make a special feature of the strength and durability of our timbers. He states that it is clear that attention is gradually being diverted to Australia for timbers—*Sydney Daily Telegraph*.

## SHIPPING.

**Arrivals.**  
Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,610, A. H. Nottley, 11th Sept.,—Manila 9th Sept., Hemp—S. T. & Co.  
Lyra, Am. s.s., 3,516, G. V. Williams, 11th Sept.,—Manila, P.I. 9th Sept., Hemp and Gen—D. & Co., Ltd.  
Siberia, Am. s.s., 5,655, J. T. Smith, 12th Sept.,—San Francisco and Ports 16th Aug., Mails and Gen—P. M. S. Co.  
Preussen, Ger. s.s., 3,278, R. Meyer, 12th Sept.,—Yokohama and Shanghai 9th Sept., Mails and Gen—M. & Co.  
Choyang, Br. s.s., 1,124, T. W. Selby, 12th Sept.,—Shanghai 8th Sept., and Swatow 11th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
Elizabeth Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 997, G. Göttsche, 12th Sept.,—Bangkok 5th Sept., Rice.—H. & S.  
Hsieh Ho, Ch. s.s., 1,082, A. Crawford, 12th Sept.,—Canton 11th Sept., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

## Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Sikh, for Shanghai.  
Gladfield, for Amoy.  
Peking, for Singapore.  
Coptic, for Shanghai.  
Hailan, for Peking.  
Lennax, for Calcutta.  
Sungking, for Cebu.  
Zaida, for Amoy.  
Taming, for Manila.  
Gregory, for Singapore.

## Departures.

Sept. 12.  
Coptic, for San Francisco.  
Saxonia, for Calcutta.  
Lennax, for Calcutta.  
Aldgate, for Kutchinotzu.  
Hohenzollern, for Nagasaki.  
Tsinhu, for Bangkok.  
Den of Matsui, for Nagasaki.  
Gregory, for Calcutta.  
Taming, for Manila.  
Sungking, for Iloilo.  
Hailan, for Peking.  
Kruking, for Shanghai.  
Lungmoon, for Shanghai.  
Tchih, for Bombay.  
Loyal, for Tournai.  
Benlucers, for Nagasaki.

## Passengers arrived.

Per Rubi, from Manila—Messrs. J. M. Perez y Lopez, M. J. Myer, Chas. J. Kinder, A. J. Robertson, Major Hattie, J. L. Quintos, Mrs. Levy, R. Mitchell, Un Pak Leung, Master Sam Lee, and 12 Chinese.  
Per Choyang, from Shanghai, &c. for Canton—Mr. and Mrs. Murray and children.  
Per Preussen, for Hongkong from Yokohama—Major and Mrs. Painter, Mrs. E. H. Sharp, Messrs. Bratty, Lun Ten Fan, Mrs. Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Messrs. E. W. Hartman and E. F. Hawer, from Kobe—Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Messrs. Jortensen, J. W. Robertson, J. J. Somerville, Rev. and Mrs. Bages, and Mrs. McIlroy, from Nagasaki—Messrs. W. C. Bryant, J. M. Hall, W. King, Otto Welches, from Shanghai—Messrs. J. de Jurgida, P. Kunze, Mrs. Fr emma, Mrs. E. C. Spore, Mr. E. Petersen, Messrs. E. Wootman, H. H. E. Petersen, C. C. Rulledge, W. Watson, Misses Brighton, Clark, Messrs. Braun, Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. Bawn, Mrs. Weindel, Messrs. Cheung Rih Tsoi and C. Th. Edmunds.  
Per Siberia, from San Francisco, &c.—Messrs. J. A. Barrett, and W. A. Dowley, Mrs. F. Dowley Messrs. S. J. Best, E. C. Best, H. O. Beyer, and W. B. Burt, Miss Mary E. Coleman, Messrs. Chester C. Fuson, and W. H. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gee, Comdr. J. C. Gilmore, U.S.N., Mr. J. M. Gambill, Miss P. Grandstand, Mrs. E. P. Hamersley, Mr. E. R. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Heck, Mrs. F. P. Holcomb, Miss Marjorie Huff, Mr. Thos. G. Ingalls, Miss H. E. Jones, Messrs. Clinton N. Laird, and Lee Pat, Miss A. L. Lowrie, Dr. Isabella "Jack" Mr. Chas. H. Mager, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Marguard and infant, Mr. Ralph McCullough, Miss Maud M. Miller, Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Peale, Rev. P. V. Pitcher, Mr. O. E. Pomeroy, Miss Mayme Quim, Mr. W. J. Scruton, Miss Margaret Strathairn, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph I. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Weise, Mrs. V. G. Willis and 2 children, Mr. J. S. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Wright, Messrs. Wm. F. Hanel, A. W. Bain, Karl Polsterer, R. Polsterer, Dr. F. Fahrlander, Mr. Stadlander, Miss Elat, Messrs. Komberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. Miller, Mr. Leong Lin Pu, 166 Chinese, and 3 Japanese.

## Shipping Report.

Str. Lyra from Manila—Very fine passage, light E. breeze, smooth sea, clear weather.

Str. Rubi from Manila—Moderate N.W. winds and sea, fine clear weather throughout.

Str. Choyang from Shanghai—Fresh to moderate S.W. and S.W. winds, fine weather throughout.

## Vessels in Port.

**Strawberry.**  
Houboon, Fr. s.s., 977, Ch. Sisco, 7th Sept.,—Saigon 3rd Sept., Gen.—W. Fat.  
Catherine Apar, Br. s.s., 1,730, A. Stewart, 11th Sept.,—Singapore 5th Sept., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.  
Chowtai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, H. Teator, 8th Sept.,—Bangkok 31st Aug., Rice and Wood.—B. & S.  
Clavering, Br. s.s., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th Sept.,—Sa'ina Cruz 31st Aug., Ballast.—C. C. S. Co.  
Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,652, J. Jenkins, 6th Sept.,—Samarang 27th Aug., Sugar—Man Fat & Co.  
Derawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, T. V. Bruhn, 10th Aug.,—Bangkok and Swatow 18th Aug., Rice and Teak-squares.—B. & S.  
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 5,094, Henry Pybus, R.N.A., 6th Sept.,—Vancouver 14th Aug., and Shanghai 4th Sept., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.  
Fri. Nor. s.s., 800, N. Andersen, 26th Aug.,—Haiphong 23rd Aug., Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.  
Fritthof, Nor. s.s., 891, A. H. Haraldsen, 10th Sept.,—Fochow 8th Sept., Gen.—O. S. R. Glenfalloch, Br. s.s., 1,434, R. Pentney, 11th Sept.,—Singapore 5th Sept., Gen.—Loo Hie Sing.  
Hedene, Messell, Ger. s.s., 984, K. Auer, 6th Sept.,—Kartu 20th Aug., Coal—Order.  
Hercules, Jap. s.s., 2,439, G. Bjerk, 7th Sept.,—Kuchinotzu 31st Aug., Coal—M. B. K.  
Highlander, Br. s.s., 1,549, J. Sinclair, 10th Sept.,—Kobe 2nd Sept., Gen.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
Holstein, Ger. s.s., 883, A. Niejahr, 8th Sept.,—Tientsin 31st Aug., Coal—J. & Co.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 10th Sept.,—Proboling 1st Sept., Sugar.—J. M. & Co.  
Hue, Fr. s.s., 705, Godineau, 10th Sept.,—Haiphong and Kohow 9th Sept., Gen.—A. R. M.  
Isibancaster, Dut. s.s., 3,198, S. Blesin, 9th Sept.,—Pulo Samboe 2nd Sept., Bulk Oil.—Mayer & Co.  
Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, J. Land, 7th Sept.,—Bangkok 31st Aug., Rice.—J. & Co.  
Kohlschlag, Ger. s.s., 1,293, C. Gosewisch, 9th Sept.,—Bangkok 2nd Sept., Rice and Meal.—H. & S.  
Kwongang, Br. s.s., 1,428, W. P. Baker, 10th Sept.,—Canton 9th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghion, 4th Sept.,—Sandakan 29th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Mercedes, Br. transport, 3,300, J. S. Macgregor, 31st Aug.,—Welbait 26th Aug., Naval Stores—Admiralty.

Montana, Am. s.s., 208, D. C. Gains, 21st Aug.,—Manila 18th August, Gen.—Portuguese.

Pak Ling, Br. s.s., 4,447, Rodway, 11th Sept.,—Shanghai 8th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

Ponape, Ger. s.s., 125, H. Martens, 6th Sept.,—Ponape (Caroline Islands) 13th Aug., Ballast—German Consul.

Sikh, Br. s.s., 3,216, J. Rowley, 10th Sept.,—Singapore 4th Sept., Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Tartar, Br. s.s., 4,425, W. Davidson, R.N.R., 6th Sept.,—Vancouver and Shanghai 3rd Sept., Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 11th Sept.,—Manila 8th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Zaida, Br. s.s., 2,905, C. Willis, 9th Sept.,—Rangoon 28th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

## SAILING VESSELS.

Churchill, Am. 4-masted sch., 600, Huffman, 27th Aug.,—Haiphong 23rd Aug., Ballast—Master.

Combermere, Br. ship, 1,686, C. G. Dixoner, 5th Sept.,—New York 14th June, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.

Ecudador, 4-masted ship, 2,193, O. Dickmann, 2nd Sept.,—New York 19th May, Paraffin—Order.

## Steamers Expected.

| Vessels    | From      | Agents     | Due      |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Andalusia  | Singapore | H. A. L.   | Sept. 14 |
| Scotia     | Singapore | P. O. Co   | Sept. 14 |
| Diamond    | Singapore | B. & S.    | Sept. 15 |
| Way Castle | Singapore | D. & Co.   | Sept. 16 |
| Tijapana   | Massar    | C. J. L.   | Sept. 16 |
| Nippon     | Japan     | P. C. A.   | Sept. 16 |
| Chingtu    | P. Darwin | H. S.      | Sept. 18 |
| Cuthness   | Bombay    | N. V. K.   | Sept. 18 |
| Namsang    | Calcutta  | J. M. & Co | Sept. 20 |

## Hongkong &amp; Whampoa Dock Returns.

Johansen ..... at Kowloon Dock.  
Devanongse .....  
Sumatra .....  
Oscar II .....  
H.M.S. Tak .....  
Empress of Japan .....  
Ponape .....  
Schleswig ..... Cosmopolitan

## Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—4th August—Agamemnon, 9th August—Swinley, Sylvia, 12th August—Longor, 15th August—Glentworth, 18th August—Kaisow, Nordpol, Redhill, Andalusia, Flinthshire, 22nd August—Sophie & Rickmers, Ohio, Bayern, Diomed, Jaurimervy, Nelly, Socotra, 25th August—Dardanus, Caledonia, 28th August—Glaucus, Hector, 3rd August—Benvenue, Glesnek, Hovick Hall, Palm, Glazee, 1st September—Ching Wo, Segovia, Tydus, Borussia, Fook Sang, Iran, 5th September—Formosa, Serbia, 8th September—Ajaz, Kintuck, Chatham, Manningtry, Sengambia.  
Homeward—4th August—Pera, Silesia, 15th August—Sikh, 22nd August—Oanfa, 30th August—Brigovicia, Silthonia.  
Arrivals at Kome—4th August—Bantu, 9th August—Darmstadt, 12th August—Ozanien, 15th August—C. Ferd Laetia, 18th August—Ping Suey, 22nd August—Manica, Yunnan, Sagami, 25th August—Annam, 29th August—Palermo, 30th August—Sachsen, 1st September—Glentworth, 4th September—Juzy, 5th September—Touange, Benlomon, Nippon, 8th September—Hyon, El Kantara, Montrose, Schurhorst, Tonkin.

## Post Office.

Mail will close for—  
Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, (B.C.)—Per Tarara, 13th Sept., 10 A.M.  
Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Preussen, 13th Sept., 11 A.M.  
Macao—Per Heungshan, 13th Sept., 1.15 P.M.  
Shanghai—Per Kwongtang, 13th Sept., 3 P.M.  
Shanghai—Per Hsieh Ho, 13th Sept., 3 P.M.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hailong, 14th Sept., 9 A.M.  
Macao—Per Heungshan, 14th Sept., 1.15 P.M.  
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Candia, 15th Sept., 11 A.M.  
Macao—Per Heungshan, 15th Sept., 1.15 P.M.  
Manila—Per Yuensang, 15th Sept., 3 P.M.  
Keelung, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, (B.C.) and Tacoma, Wash.—Per Lyra, 16th Sept., 11 A.M.  
Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Emma Luyken, 16th Sept., 11 A.M.  
Sandakan—Per Maungang, 16th Sept., 1 P.M.  
Macao—Per Heungshan, 16th Sept., 1.15 P.M.  
Macao—Per Heungshan, 18th Sept., 1.15 P.M.  
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Willard, 19th Sept., 10 A.M.  
Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Ernest Simons, 19th Sept., 11 A.M.  
Macao—Per Heungshan, 19th Sept., 1.15 P.M.  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of Japan, 20th Sept., 11 A.M.  
Macao—Per Heungshan, 20th Sept., 1.15 P.M.  
Macao—Per Heungshan, 21st Sept., 1.15 P.M.  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle, Wash.—Per Minnesota, 22nd Sept., 11 A.M.  
Macao—Per Heungshan, 22nd Sept., 1.15 P.M.  
Manila—Per Zafira, 23rd Sept., 10 A.M.  
Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Simla, 23rd Sept., 11 A.M.  
Macao—Per Heungshan, 23rd Sept., 1.15 P.M.  
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Changsha, 23rd Sept., 3 P.M.

Mails for Canton, Samboi, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 a.m., and that for Canton at 9 a.m.

Mails for Namiao, Samboe, Kongmoon, Kuchuk, Samboi, Wuchow and Canton

every evening at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 9 a.m.  
No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evening.

On and after 15th July, 1905, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China to Australia will be at the rate of 4 cents for each half ounce instead of 10 cents as at present.  
The rate of postage on letters from Australia to Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China will be reduced from 2d. to 2d. for each half ounce.

## VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

**HONGKONG.**  
Battiscombe, H. G. Lawless, Major.  
Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. M. E.  
E. G. Bell, R.N. Lieut. H. F. Leung, V.  
Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Lugebill, V.  
J. E. and child. Macdonald, D.  
Birbeck, R. C. Magee, G.  
Bishop, L. C. Major, C. O.  
Bisney, S. Marriot, Dr. O.  
Bissell, W. S. Mason, W. M.  
Bongabille, Mr. McAnan, T. P.  
Bonner, E. A. Merles, M.  
Brighton, F. G. Miller, P. L.  
Broughall, L. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. F. M.  
Bunner, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Dr. W. B. A.  
W. C. Morrison, Mrs.  
Carter, W. L. Mosley, N.  
Chalkley, H. F. Myers, M. J.  
Chandler, W. N. Newington, A. G.  
Clark, Hon. Dr. Francis O'Brien, Mr.  
Clark, M. O. Oei, Miss G.  
Clark, M. T. W. Oei, Miss A.  
Clegg, R.N. Eng. Lt. Oei Teong Ham, Major.  
and Mrs. H. I. and servant.  
Conrow, Mr. and Mrs. Olliffe, O. C.  
Coulthart, J. Packer, B. L.  
Cruckshank, A. Powell, W. A.  
Dunningham, G. Parfitt, W.  
Davies, F. O. Tacey, Mrs. E. O.  
Doddle, F. H. Penke, V.  
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs.  
Downing, Mr. T. C. F. L.  
Fletcher, H. Reel, Dr. L. R.  
Freeman, J. G. Roach, Mrs. J. S. and child.  
Gast, J. J. de Glover, C.  
Grant, A. W. Scott, Mrs. J. C.  
Grone, Dr. F. Schellhorn, Capt. and Mrs.  
Hall, Capt. T. Shea, J. J.  
Hardie, F. H. Skinn, A. J.  
Holt, B. G. Skott, O.  
Hurst, R.N. Engineer Smart, L. A.  
Hurst, R.N. Engineer Stein, A. L.  
Iboleon, Mr. & Mrs. L. Thompson, M. L.  
Innes, Capt. R. Thornborough, J.  
Jones, Dr. & Mrs. Egan Utley, H.  
Kerr, F. Vroeg, A. M.  
Kobb, Miss C. Watkins, Miss E.  
Laing, A. H. Whitlow, A. W.  
Large, H. J. C. Wright, Mr. & Mrs. T.

**CAIRNBERN.**  
Adams, F. R. J. Nichols, E. A.  
Barnett, H. J. O. Smith, E. Grant  
Brown, C. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.  
Dann, G. H. Grant  
Fairchild, H. J. Smith, Percy  
Frost, B. L. Webb, Mr. and Mrs.  
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Montague  
Jameson, P. S. Wilson, Dr. Newell  
Marchant, Capt. and Young, J. Ashton  
Mrs. and children

**OCCIDENTAL.**  
Albert, P. E. Lowe, Miss Siest  
Bender, J. H. Mackel, Dr. Med  
Chandler, Lieut. Army Theoder  
Eduard, "Depi" Munro, Miss A.  
Fischer, Ch. Ohme, A.  
Fueller, Dr. Med Ernst Owen, O. E.  
Hales, G. L. Steckew, Herrn. E.  
Hansen, Capt. W. Swaby, Mr. and Mrs.  
Karberg, Herm. T. T. C.  
Key, Dr. H. Vojacek, R.  
Krell, G. Winn, W.  
Lowe, Mr. and Mrs.

**KOWLOON.**  
Donafeld, Miss Julia MacKinnon, Mr. and Mrs.  
Buller, Capt. Mrs.  
Hall, J. S. McAbb, W. S.  
Sept. 11 at 10 A.M. Sept. 11 at 4 P.M.  
Barometer ..... 29.98 29.91  
Temperature ..... 83 84  
Humidity ..... 76 69  
Rainfall .....

## HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

| NAME.       | CLASS.                  | TONS.  | GUNS. | I.H.P. | CAPTAIN.                             | LAST REPORTED AT      |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Alacrity    | despatch-vessel...      | 1,700  | 4     | 3,000  | Commander Harbord                    | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Andromeda   | cruiser, 1st class      | 11,000 | 16    | 16,500 | Captain R. Nelson Ommanney           | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Arion       | torpedo boat destroyer  | 550    | 6     | 7,000  | Lieut.-Commander R. H. Heaton        | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Astraea     | cruiser, 2nd class      | 4,350  | 10    | 7,000  | Captain Lionel G. Tufnell            | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Bonaventure | torpedo, and class      | 4,350  | 10    | 7,000  | Captain H. H. Torlesse               | Shanghai              |
| Cadmus      | sloop                   | 4,070  | 6     | 1,400  | Commander H. du C. Luard             | Yangtze               |
| Cherub      | water tank and tug      | 320    | —     | —      | —                                    | Hongkong              |
| Clio        | sloop                   | 1,070  | 6     | 1,400  | Commander H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O.       | Yangtze               |
| Diadem      | cruiser, 1st class      | 11,000 | 16    | 16,500 | Captain H. W. Savory                 | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Dee         | torpedo boat destroyer  | 550    | 6     | 7,000  | Lieut.-Commander H. E. Sullivan      | Shanghai              |
| Erne        | torpedo boat destroyer  | 550    | 6     | 7,000  | Lieut.-Commander Bather              | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Etrick      | torpedo boat destroyer  | 550    | 6     | 7,000  | Lieut.-Commander Lewin               | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Exe         | torpedo boat destroyer  | 550    | 6     | 7,000  | Commander A. F. Everett              | Shanghai              |
| Flame       | torpedo boat destroyer  | 306    | 6     | 5,700  | Lieut.-Commander Stevenson           | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Flora       | cruiser, and class      | 4,350  | 10    | 7,000  | Captain H. Grant-Dillon              | en route from England |
| Handy       | torpedo boat destroyer  | 275    | 6     | 4,000  | Lieut.-Commander H. B. Cox           | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Hart        | torpedo boat destroyer  | 275    | 6     | 4,000  | Lieut.-Commander Richards            | Hongkong              |
| Hecia       | special service torpedo | 6,400  | —     | 2,400  | Captain E. F. B. Charlton            | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Hogue       | cruiser, 1st class      | 12,000 | 14    | 21,000 | Captain Shorland                     | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Iphigenia   | cruiser, and class      | 3,600  | 8     | 7,000  | Captain William B. Fawcner           | Amoy                  |
| Ichen       | torpedo boat destroyer  | 550    | 6     | 7,000  | Lieut.-Commander C. Seymour          | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Janus       | torpedo boat destroyer  | 280    | 6     | 3,500  | Lieut.-Commander W. H. Darwall       | Hongkong              |
| Kinsha      | river gunboat           | 85     | 4     | 1,300  | Lieut.-Commander E. V. F. R. Dugmore | Yangtze               |
| Moorehen    | river gunboat           | 180    | 2     | 800    | Lieut.-Commander F. B. Noble         | West River            |
| Otter       | torpedo boat destroyer  | 310    | 6     | 6,300  | Lieut.-Commander J. Kiddle           | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Rambler     | surveying-vessel        | 835    | 6     | 650    | Commander C. E. Monro                | Surveying (Labuan)    |
| Robin       | river gunboat           | 85     | 2     | 240    | Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Vaughan   | West River            |
| Sandpiper   | river gunboat           | 85     | 2     | 240    | Lieut.-Commander H. T. Atlay         | Hongkong              |
| Snipe       | river gunboat           | 85     | 2     | 240    | Lieut.-Commander Davidson            | Yangtze               |
| Taku        | torpedo boat destroyer  | 250    | 6     | 650    | In reserve                           | Hongkong              |
| Teal        | cruiser, 1st class      | 12,000 | 14    | 21,000 | Captain W. L. Grant                  | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Tamar       | receiving ship          | 4,650  | 6     | —      | Commodore Dicken                     | Hongkong              |
| Teal        | river gunboat           | 180    | 2     | 800    | Lieut.-Commander E. Secretan         | Yangtze               |
| Virago      | torpedo boat destroyer  | 355    | 6     | 6,500  | Lieut.-Commander Gregory             | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Waterwitch  | surveying ship          | 620    | 4     | 450    | Commander R. W. Glennie              | Surveying (Swatow)    |
| Whiting     | torpedo boat destroyer  | 360    | 6     | 5,900  | Lieut.-Commander C. E. L. Thomas     | Wei-hai-wei           |
| Widgeon     | river gunboat           | 195    | 2     | 800    | Lieut.-Commander G. B. Spicer-Simson | Yangtze               |
| Woodcock    | river gunboat           | 150    | 2     | 550    | Lieut.-Commander Hugh Somerville     | Yangtze               |
| Woodlark    | river gunboat           | 150    | 2     | 550    | Lieut.-Commander Jno. F. Knox        | Yangtze               |



## Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEM,  
EGYPT, MARSEILLES,  
LONDON, HAVRE, BOR-  
DEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS".  
Captain Alland, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 19th  
September, at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the  
Australian line s.s. *Dumbla* bound for Mar-  
seilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—  
S.S. *POLYNESIE* ..... 3rd October.  
S.S. *CALEDONIE* ..... 17th October.  
S.S. *OCEANIE* ..... 31st October.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BALAT,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-  
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"SIMLA".  
Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R., carrying His Ma-  
jesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for  
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 23rd Sept.,  
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the  
above Ports in connection with the Company's  
S.S. *Himalaya*, 6,898 tons, from Colombo,  
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is  
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France  
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will  
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*,  
due in London on the 4th November.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.  
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,  
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer.              | Tons. | Captain.       | Sailing.    |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| <i>Lyra</i> .....     | 4,417 | G. V. Williams | At Sept. 17 |
| <i>Pleasant</i> ..... | 3,753 | F. G. Purinton | Oct. 7      |
| <i>Shawmut</i> .....  | 9,606 | E. V. Roberts  | Oct. 14     |
| <i>Tremont</i> .....  | 9,606 | T. W. Garlick  | Nov. 4      |
| <i>Hyades</i> .....   | 3,753 | Geo. Wright    | Nov. 11     |

† Cargo only.

Steamer marked (\*) have no second-class  
passenger accommodation.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*  
are fitted with very superior accommodation  
for first and second class passengers. The  
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness  
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo  
arrived in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,  
KOWLOON.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

## TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at  
present in occupation of the Steam  
Laundry Co., Ltd.  
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing  
Polo Ground.  
OFFICES in course of erection, CON-  
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).  
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [609]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy  
Town.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

## TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.  
Apply to—  
H. N. MODY.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [527]

## TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in  
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine  
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC  
BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the  
Harbour.  
Rents very moderate.

Apply to—  
H. RUTTONJEE,  
No. 5, D'Agular Street,  
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

## For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [50]

## TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER  
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,  
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)  
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—  
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [57]

## FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT  
GASOLINE  
LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,  
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT  
MANTLES,  
CHIMNEYS,  
GLOBES,  
SHADES, &c.,  
for  
GASOLINE AND GAS  
LAMPS  
at the most moderate  
prices.

Lamps fixed up for  
Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best  
kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,  
56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [54]

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS.   | NO. OF<br>SHARES. | VALUE.   | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.  |                        | LAST DIVIDEND.   | APPROXIMATE<br>RETURN AT<br>PRESENT<br>QUOTATION. | CLOSING<br>QUOTATIONS.            |
|---|-------------------|----------|----------|---|------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
|   |                   |          |          | RESERVE.  | AT WORKING<br>ACCOUNT. |  |   |                                   |
| BANKS.  |                   |          |          |   |                        |  |   |                                   |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....                                     | 80,000            | \$125    | \$125    | \$1,000,000<br>\$8,500,000<br>\$250,000   | \$1,702,728            | { £1 15/- @ exchange 1/10 = \$18.66.67 }<br>for first half-year 1905 .....   | 5 %   | { \$88 1/2 buyers<br>(London £89) |
| National Bank of China, Limited .....   | 99,925            | £7       | £5       | \$200,000   | \$41,768               | \$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....  | ...   | \$38                              |
| MARINE INSURANCES.  |                   |          |          |   |                        |  |   |                                   |
| Tanton Insurance Office, Limited .....  | 10,000            | \$250    | \$50     | \$1,400,000<br>81,739   | \$150,494              | \$17 for 1903 .....  | 5 %   | \$335 buyers                      |
| China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited .....                                   | 10,000            | \$85.33  | \$25     | \$950,000<br>\$151,992<br>\$362,366<br>\$371,445                                      | Nil.                   | \$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904 .....   | 5 1/2 %   | 180 buyers                        |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited .....                                      | 10,000            | £15      | £5       | Tls. 800,000  | Tls. 217,119           | Interim of 7/6 1904 .....  | 8 %   | Tls. 82                           |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....                                  | 10,000            | \$350    | \$100    | \$1,850,000<br>£20,000<br>\$372,749<br>\$893,119<br>\$846,773<br>\$750,000<br>\$5,000 | \$2,078,997            | \$35 for 1903 .....  | 4 1/2 %   | \$770 sellers                     |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....                                      | 8,000             | \$100    | \$60     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$1,200,000   | \$486,284              | \$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903 .....   | 8 1/2 %   | \$172 1/2                         |
| FIRE INSURANCES.  |                   |          |          |   |                        |  |   |                                   |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....                                       | 20,000            | \$100    | \$20     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$1,200,000   | \$129,047              | \$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903 .....  | 8 1/2 %   | \$85 buyers                       |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....                                    | 8,000             | \$250    | \$50     | \$1,200,000<br>\$1,200,000  | \$360,372              | \$34 for 1903 .....  | 10 1/2 %  | \$335                             |
| SHIPPING.   |                   |          |          |   |                        |  |   |                                   |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....                                 | 30,000            | \$15     | \$25     | \$5,000<br>\$181,439  | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904 .....   | 5 %   | \$20                              |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....  | 20,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$250,000<br>\$145,376<br>\$120,000<br>\$241,150<br>£1,999                            | Nil.                   | \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904 .....   | 5 1/2 %   | \$35 sellers                      |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....                                 | 80,000            | \$15     | \$15     | \$500,000<br>\$145,376<br>\$120,000<br>\$241,150<br>£1,999                            | 18,064                 | \$1 for first half-year 1905 .....   | 7 1/2 %   | \$20 1/2 buyers                   |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited .....                                | 60,000            | £10      | £10      | Tls. 25,000<br>Tls. 25,000  | £4,435                 | 12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29.51 for 1904 .....   | 6 1/2 %   | \$93 1/2 sales                    |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....                                   | 100,000           | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 25,000<br>Tls. 25,000  | Tls. 43,762            | Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905 .....   | 7 1/2 %   | Tls. 58 sellers                   |
| Do. (Preference) .....  | 100,000           | £1       | £1       | £4,000,000<br>£4,116  | £38,852                | Interim of 1 1/2 (Coupon No. 5) for 1904 .....   | 4 1/2 %   | 21/- buyers                       |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....                              | 10,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$50,000<br>\$24,217<br>\$25,000  | \$929                  | { \$1.80<br>\$4.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905 .....   | { 5 1/2 %<br>5 1/2 % }                            | { \$33 sellers<br>\$35 sellers }  |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....   | 10,000            | \$10     | \$5      | \$50,000<br>\$21,075<br>\$139,113   | \$21,231               | \$10 for 1904 .....  | 6 1/2 %   | \$142 1/2                         |
| Straits Steamship Company, Limited .....  | 5,000             | \$100    | \$100    | Tls. 50,000<br>Tls. 50,000  | Tls. 4,333             | Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905 .....   | 13 1/2 %  | Tls. 29                           |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....                                       | 30,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50,000<br>Tls. 50,000  | ...                    | Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905 .....   | 13 1/2 %  | Tls. 29                           |
| REFINERIES.   |                   |          |          |   |                        |  |   |                                   |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....                                       | 20,000            | \$100    | \$100    | \$450,000<br>none   | \$42,812               | Interim of \$10 for 1905 .....   | 10 1/2 %  | \$234                             |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....                                       | 7,000             | \$100    | \$100    | none  | \$85,087               | \$3 for 1897 .....   | 3 1/2 %   | \$21 sellers                      |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....                                    | 7,000             | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 100,000  | Tls. 1,635             | Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04 .....   | 3 1/2 %   | Tls. 68                           |
| MINING.   |                   |          |          |   |                        |  |   |                                   |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....                                 | 1,000,000         | £1       | £1       | £40,000<br>£12,289  | £7,820                 | Interim of 1/- (No. 4) .....   | ...   | Tls. 7.80 buyers                  |
| Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited .....                               | 500,000           | G \$10   | G \$10   | none  | G \$2,093              | Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5) .....  | ...   | G \$19 1/2                        |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited .....                                | 50,000            | £1       | £1       | £4,873  | £8,745                 | No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....   | ...   | \$3 1/2 buyers                    |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.   |                   |          |          |   |                        |  |   |                                   |
| Farnham (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited .....   | 55,200            | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 1,000,000  | Tls. 34,924            | Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5 .....  | 9 1/2 %   | Tls. 140 sales                    |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....   | 12,000            | \$25     | \$25     | \$70,000<br>\$250,000   | \$8,577                | { \$1.75 for 1904 on old capital<br>\$1.75 for 1904 on old capital<br>\$1.75 for 1904 on old capital                   | 7 1/2 %   | \$27 buyers                       |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....                                | 40,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$300,000<br>\$41,500   | \$29,422               | Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905 .....  | 5 %   | \$100 buyers                      |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....                                      | 50,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$55,000<br>Tls. 48,210   | \$501,332              | \$5 for first half-year 1904 .....   | 6 1/2 %   | \$194                             |
| New Amoy Dock Company, Limited .....  | 6,000             | \$64     | \$64     | Tls. 48,210   | \$489                  | \$1 1/2 for 1903 .....   | 7 %   | \$17                              |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company .....  | 32,000            | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 59,880   | Tls. 10,711            | Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905 .....   | 6 1/2 %   | Tls. 185 buyers                   |
| Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited .....   | 37,000            | \$100    | \$100    | \$2,100,000<br>Tls. 17,500  | \$206,645              | \$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904 .....  | 6 1/2 %   | \$390 buyers                      |
| Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited .....                                   | 2,500             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | ...   | Tls. 2,762             | Tls. 18 for 1904 .....   | 9 1/2 %   | Tls. 192 1/2 buyers               |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.   |                   |          |          |   |                        |  |   |                                   |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...                                 | 30,000            | \$25     | \$25     | \$14,516<br>Tls. 34,000   | \$9,028                | \$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905 .....   | 9 1/2 %   | \$27 buyers                       |
| Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin) .....                                       | 2,000             | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 8,000  | Tls. 806               | Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9 .....  | 6 1/2 %   | Tls. 135                          |
| Central Stores, Limited .....   | 6,000             | \$15     | \$15     | \$20,000  | \$1,502                | { Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904<br>None .....   | 10 %  | \$18 sales                        |
| Do. (Founders) .....  | 123               | \$15     | \$15     | ...   | ...                    | None .....   | ...   | \$100                             |
| Do. (New Issue) .....   | 24,000            | \$15     | \$15     | ...   | ...                    | (Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904) .....  | 7 %   | \$7 1/2                           |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....   | 12,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$64,075<br>\$31,087  | \$10,126               | \$5 for first half-year 1905 .....   | 7 %   | \$145 buyers                      |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....                                | 50,000            | \$100    | \$100    | \$250,000<br>Tls. 39,886  | \$37,875               | Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905 .....  | 5 1/2 %   | \$127                             |
| Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...                                | 9,000             | Tls. 25  | Tls. 25  | Tls. 39,886   | Tls. 7,262             | Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905 .....   | 13 1/2 %  | Tls. 181 buyers                   |
| Hotel Metropole Company, Limited .....  | 2,000             | \$100    | \$100    | \$200,000<br>\$50,000   | \$11,958               | Interim of \$4 .....   | ...   | \$105                             |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited .....                                 | 150,000           | \$10     | \$10     | ...   | \$377                  | 90 cents for 1904 .....  | 7 1/2 %   | \$123 sales                       |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....                                  | 6,000             | \$50     | \$50     | ...   | ...                    | \$3 for 1904 .....   | 7 1/2 %   | \$40                              |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....                                   | 52,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 828,813<br>Tls. 170,000  | Tls. 40,666            | Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905 .....   | 6 1/2 %   | Tls. 123 sellers                  |
| Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited .....  | 1,400             | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | ...   | Tls. 670               | Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905 .....   | 12 %  | Tls. 45                           |
| Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited .....                                   | 7,726             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 67,300   | Tls. 725               | Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905 .....   | 6 %   | Tls. 117                          |
| Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited .....                              | 3,764             | Tls. 25  | Tls. 25  | ...   | Tls. 5,150             | None .....   | ...   | Tls. 12                           |
| West Point Building Company, Limited .....  | 12,500            | \$50     | \$50     | ...   | \$1,247                | Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905 .....  | 6 1/2 %   | \$55 sales                        |
| COTTON MILLS.   |                   |          |          |   |                        |  |   |                                   |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....                                | 15,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | none  | Tls. 12,844            | Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903 .....   | 8 %   | Tls. 51 buyers                    |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing<br>Company, Limited .....            | 125,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$30,000<br>Tls. 30,000   | \$23,264               | for the year ending 31.7.05 .....  | 6 1/2 %   | \$148 sellers                     |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....                             | 10,000            | Tls. 75  | Tls. 75  | Tls. 31,679   | Tls. 3,619             | Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898 .....  | ...   | Tls. 45 sales                     |
| Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....                            | 8,000             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | none  | Tls. 20,000            | Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898 .....  | ...   | Tls. 57 1/2 sales                 |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....                                   | 2,000             | Tls. 500 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 5,658  | Tls. 22,050            | 4 % for 1897 .....   | ...   | Tls. 275 sellers                  |
| MISCELLANEOUS.  |                   |          |          |   |                        |  |   |                                   |
| Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited .....                                       | 4,000             | \$100    | \$100    | none  | ...                    | First year .....   | ...   | \$115 sellers                     |
| Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....  | 8,604             | 12/6     | 12/6     | \$114   | £770                   | 1/3 per share for 1904 .....   | 9 1/2 %   | \$7 buyers                        |
| Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited .....  | 1,200             | \$10     | \$10     | \$8,000   | \$1,182                | \$3 for 1904 .....   | 8 1/2 %   | \$14                              |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited .....   | 60,000            | \$12     | \$12     | none  | Nil.                   | \$1 for 1904 .....   | 8 1/2 %   | Tls. 77 1/2 sellers               |
| China Flour Mill Co., Limited .....   | 4,000             | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 30,000   | Tls. 718               | Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905 .....   | ...   | \$10                              |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited .....                                      | 50,000            | \$10     | \$10     | none  | \$3,739                | None .....   | 9 %   | \$9 sales                         |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....                                | 100,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$8,000   | \$1,581                | 80 cents for 1904 .....  | ...   | \$17 buyers                       |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....   | 25,000            | \$7 1/2  | \$6      | ...   | ...                    | \$4 for year ending 31.7.1903 .....  | ...   | \$17 buyers                       |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....  | 150,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$300,000<br>\$100,000  | \$95,054               | \$2 for 1904 .....   | 7 %   | \$28                              |
| Hall & Holtz, Limited .....   | 21,000            | \$20     | \$10     | \$186,000<br>\$133,394  | \$7,551                | Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 .....  | 9 1/2 %   | \$27 buyers                       |
| Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited .....                                       | 7,000             | £10      | £10      | £33,000   | £8,188                 | £1 div. and 3/- bonus for 1904 .....   | 7 %   | \$175 buyers                      |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....  | 30,000            | \$10     | \$10     | none  | \$2,151                | { \$1.00 } for year ending 30.4.1905 .....   | 6 1/2 %   | \$15 buyers                       |
| Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd. ....                                   | 1,250             | \$100    | \$100    | \$50,000  | \$2,795                | { 50 cents } for year ending 30.4.1905 .....   | 5 1/2 %   | \$24 sellers                      |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....   | 5,000             | \$25     | \$25     | \$60,000  | \$5,356                | \$15 for year ending 30.11.1904 .....  | 7 %   | \$15 buyers                       |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....                                    | 10,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$60,000  | \$11,137               | Interim of \$4 for 1905 .....  | 7 %   | \$17 1/2                          |
| Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited .....                                   | 15,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$15,000  | \$299                  | \$10 for 1904 .....  | 7 %   | \$14 buyers                       |
| Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai) .....                                    | 2,500             | \$100    | \$100    | none  | \$21,582               | Interim of 50 cents 30.9.01 .....  | 13 1/2 %  | \$14 sales                        |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouwwer-<br>kplaat in Langkat, Limited ..... | 25,000            | Gs. 100  | Gs. 100  | Tls. 528,210<br>Tls. 19,465   | Tls. 35,849            | Final of \$9 making \$14 for 1904<br>(and quarterly of Tls. 4, paid 15.6.05 mak-<br>ing so far Tls. 124 for 1905 ..... | 9 1/2 %   | Tls. 172 1/2 sellers              |
| Mondon (E. L.) Limited .....  | 7,000             | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | none  | Dr. Tls. 117,638       | Tls. 5 for 1903 .....  | ...   | Tls. 25                           |
| Philippine Company, Limited .....   | 67,500            | \$10     | \$10     | ...   | ...                    | First year .....   | ...   | \$91                              |
| Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd. ....                            | 1,200             | \$50     | \$50     | ...   | Dr. \$5,537            | None .....   | ...   | \$50                              |
| Shanghai Gas Company, Limited .....   | 16,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | { Tls. 145,000<br>Tls. 108,172 }  | Tls. 8,011             | Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905 .....   | 7 %   | Tls. 122 1/2 buyers               |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited .....                                      | 5,400             | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 45,000   | Tls. 9,751             | Tls. 6 for 1904 .....  | 7 1/2 %   | Tls. 80 sellers                   |
| Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited .....                                    | 4,500             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 45,000   | Tls. 6,958             | Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905 .....   | 8 1/2 %   | Tls. 155 sellers                  |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....                                   | 30,000            | Tls. 20  | Tls. 20  | Tls. 21,820<br>Tls. 25,000  | Tls. 1,297             | Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9 .....  | 13 1/2 %  | Tls. 67 1/2 sales                 |
| Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited .....  | 7,200             | £20      | £20      | Tls. 170,000  | Tls. 17,120            | Interim of 15/- for 1905 .....   | 4 1/2 %   | Tls. 420 buyers                   |
| South China Morning Post, Limited .....   | 6,000             | \$25     | \$25     | none  | Dr. \$5,068            | None .....   | ...   | \$20                              |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....  | 15,000            | \$5      | \$5      | none  | \$3,644                | 60 cents for year ended 31.5.04 .....  | 7 1/2 %   | \$8                               |
| Straits Ice Company, Limited .....  | 2,000             | \$100    | \$100    | \$15,000  | \$700                  | \$5 for 1905 .....   | 7 %   | \$150                             |
| Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited .....  | 2,000             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 15,295<br>Tls. 4,000 }   | Tls. 1,012             | Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5 .....   | 9 %   | Tls. 120                          |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....                                    | 9,900             | \$10     | \$10     | \$22,000  | \$551                  | { 80 cents } for year ended 31.5.1905 .....  | 7 %   | \$9 buyers                        |
| Do. (Founders) .....  | 100               | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }  | \$6,096                | { \$19.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905 .....   | 11 1/2 %  | \$180                             |
| Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited .....  | 90,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$35,000  | ...                    | Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904 .....  | 7 1/2 %   | \$14 buyers                       |
| William Powell, Limited .....   | 12,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$1,000   | \$588                  | Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905 .....   | 10 1/2 %  | \$11 1/2 buyers                   |
|   | 4,000             | \$10     | \$10     | ...   | ...                    | First year .....   | ...   | \$104                             |